

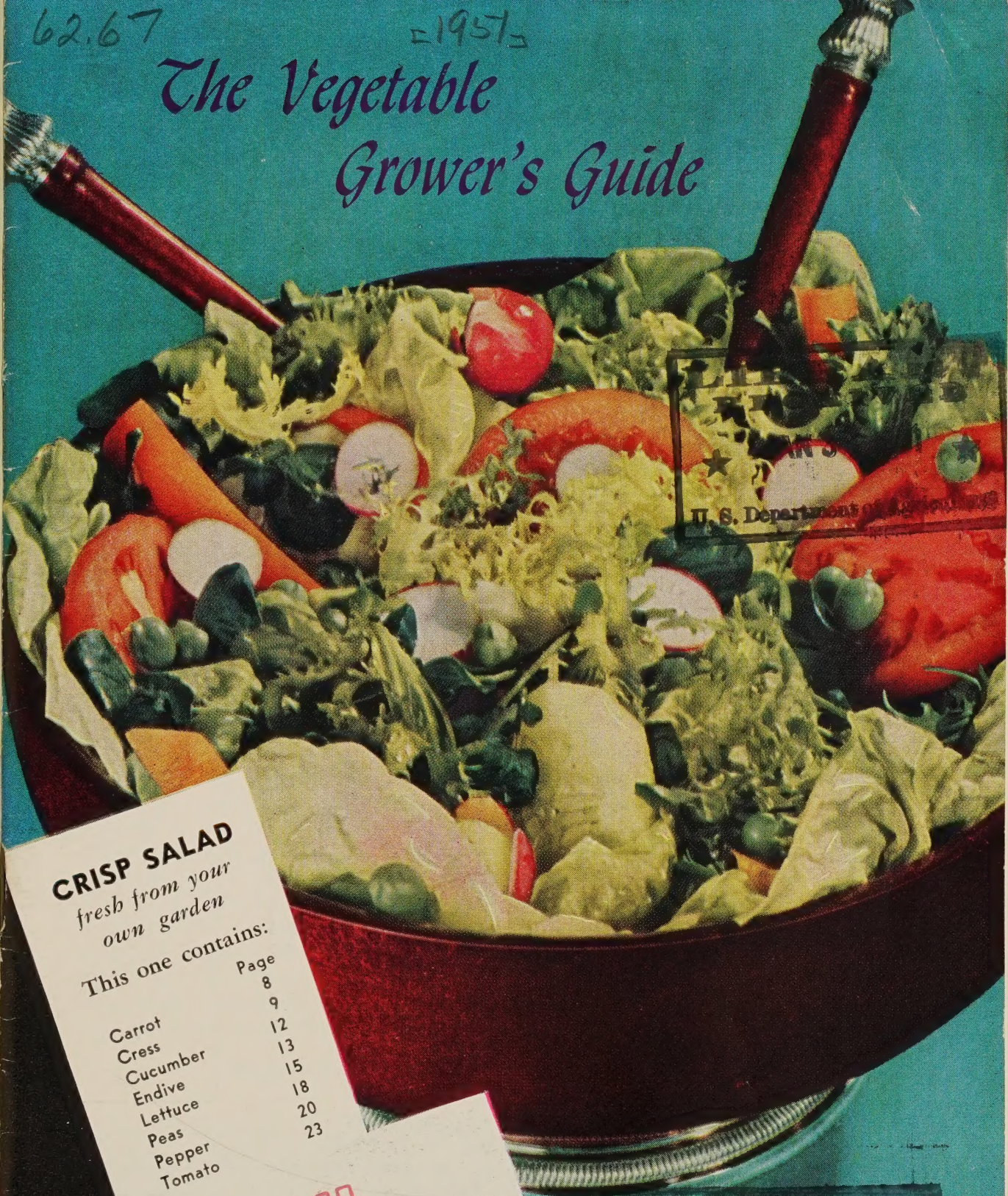
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62.67

1951

The Vegetable Grower's Guide



CRISP SALAD

fresh from your
own garden

This one contains:

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Cucumber	12
Endive	13
Lettuce	15
Peas	18
Pepper	20
Tomato	23

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SOW



SEEDS

PLANTING TABLE

Species	Seed for 100 ft. row	Seed for one acre	†Inches between rows	Inches apart in row	‡Planting depth, inches
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	50-70 lb.	24-30	3-4	1½
Beans, Pole	6 oz.	30-40 lb.	36-48	9, or hills	1½
Lima beans, bush	8 oz.	35-60 lb.	24-30	3-4	1½
Lima beans, pole	6 oz.	25-40 lb.	36-48	9, or hills	1½
Beet	½ oz.	8-10 lb.	14-24	3-4	½
Broccoli	⅛ oz.	* 4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Cabbage	⅛ oz.	* 4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Cantaloupe	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	50-60	36-60	1
Carrot	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	24-30	2-3	¼
Cauliflower	⅛ oz.	* 4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Celery	⅙ oz.	4 oz.	24-42	4-5	⅛
Corn, Sweet	2 oz.	6-8 lb.	36-42	9-12	1
Cucumber	½ oz.	1½-2 lb.	48-60	18-36	¾
Egg Plant	⅙ oz.	¼-½ lb.	36-48	30-36	½
Endive	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	18-24	8-10	¼
Kale	⅛ oz.	¼ lb.	24-36	15-24	¼
Kohl Rabi	⅛ oz.	¼ lb.	18-24	8	¼
Lettuce	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	16-24	10-14	¼
Muskmelon	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	60-70	36-60	1
Mustard	¼ oz.	1 lb.	18-24	6-9	¼
Okra	¼ oz.	5-6 lb.	36-42	15	1
Onion	¼ oz.	3-4 lb.	15-30	3-4	½
Parsley	¼ oz.	4 lb.	12-18	3-6	¼
Parsnip	¼ oz.	4-5 lb.	18-24	3-4	½
Peas	½-1 lb.	4-5 bu.	24-36	1-2	1
Pepper	⅙ oz.	* 4 oz.	30	24-30	¼
Pumpkin	⅛ oz.	1-2 lb.	8-10 ft.	5-6 ft.	1
Radish	½ oz.	4-6 lb.	12-15	1-2	½
Rutabaga	⅛ oz.	1-2 lb.	18-24	4-8	¼
Spinach	¼ oz.	†10-15 lb.	14-24	5-6	¾
Squash, Bush	½ oz.	3-4 lb.	36-48	36	1
Squash, Vining	¼ oz.	2-3 lb.	6-8 ft.	5-6 ft.	1
Swiss Chard	¼ oz.	3-4 lb.	24-30	12-20	½
Tomato	⅙ oz.	4 oz.	36-48	36-48	¼
Turnip	⅛ oz.	2-3 lb.	12-24	3-7	¼
Watermelon	⅛ oz.	3-4 lb.	8-10 ft.	8 ft.	¾

* When plants are raised in greenhouse or hotbed.

† Varies with method of cultivation, etc.

‡ The figures refer to stand of plants, not rate of seeding.

§ For medium soils. A little more in sandy soils, a little less in heavy soils. Moisture is also a factor.

COATED SEEDS—THE GARDENER'S NEWEST AID

When even the smallest seeds can be coated so that they are as easy to sow as peas, you save time in setting out the garden and still more by abolishing the tedious work of thinning, with its risk of disturbing the roots of plants left standing. Several varieties of the smaller seeds are now available from Asgrow

dealers, coated with a neutral medium by the new Filtról process which, in our judgment, gives the best results. You will find them in our Filcoat seed packets and we recommend you to try them and see for yourself how much easier they make your gardening in Spring. For the commercial grower, orders can be filled on a custom basis.

*What **Asgrow** means to the gardener*

In brief, it means an opportunity to raise vegetables of higher quality, often combined with heavier yield and greater resistance to disease, through the use of seeds which have been bred to that end.

Here's the story behind these seeds: In 1927, three of the oldest seed growing firms in this country joined forces under the title of Associated Seed Growers, Inc. Their principal business has been for nearly a century the breeding and growing of dependable strains of vegetable seeds. Although this business started, and now has its headquarters, in the East, most of the seed is grown in the West. At the present time, in addition to the many thousands of acres planted in our seed production, we have more than 1,000 acres devoted exclusively to breeding work.

Asgrow breeding stations are operated in eight different sections of the country, because work on the different vegetables should be done in sections where those vegetables can be most advantageously grown. Similarly, much of our work in developing strains that will be resistant to disease is carried on in those sections where disease is causing most trouble.

Our staff engaged in this work is composed of plant breeders and seedsmen thoroughly trained in the seed business, and this staff is directed and supervised by

men of scientific and technical skill. Their first duty is the maintenance of Asgrow stocks of accepted varieties true to type and free from reversion to the more rugged forms of wild nature. Extended programs of breeding and hybridization are also continually in progress toward the introduction of desirable characteristics and the development of improved new varieties, for which we have been awarded 21 medals by the All-America Selections in the past 15 years.

Every season, while our crops are growing, our experienced field men keep constant watch over the purity of the stocks and supervise the roguing, cultivation and harvesting of the crops, in order to be sure that the care taken in developing the parent stocks may show to full advantage in the seed crops.

In the fall the crops are brought into our thirty-odd warehouses and fitting plants. These are located in the principal producing sections of the country—mostly in the West. Here the crops are milled and fitted for shipment, and samples are sent to our seed laboratories to be tested for vitality.

This comprehensive program of scientific breeding and careful production is what warrants the confidence of the gardener and justifies the slogan

Asgrow Seeds are bred—not just grown



A living trade mark, at our Eastern breeding station on the famous Merritt Parkway in Connecticut.

BEANS—Bush

Plant only in warm, well-prepared soil, about 4" apart, 1½"–2" deep. Under hand cultivation and in poor soil rows may be 18"–24" apart; in rich fields under horse or tractor cultivation, 30"–36". Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently as pods approach maturity, to get full yield. Plant a succession every two weeks to insure supplies throughout the season.

Green Pods

Asgrow Black Valentine: 50 days. The most popular bean for shipping and market. Plant vigorous and prolific; pods oval, dark green, stringless, and of excellent quality.

Asgrow Stringless Green Pod (Tendergreen): 50 days. Plant hardy and strong; pods stringless, fiberless, dark green, round and nearly straight.

Bountiful: 47 days. Early market variety with light green, flat pods.

Burpee's Stringless: 50 days. Round, slightly curved pods of fine flavor.

Dwarf Horticultural: Used both for snap beans (54 days) and green shelled beans (62 days).

Florida Belle: 59 days. Resistant to some forms of rust. Pods oval, straight and of good length.

Full Measure: 53 days. Under favorable conditions a most excellent bean with plentiful stringless, tender, round pods.

Giant Stringless Green Pod: 53 days. Large, long straight pods, stringless and brittle, medium green.

Plentiful: 50 days. Strong and productive plants, with flat pods, stringless and brittle.

Ranger (Half-runner type): 56 days. Introduced by us in 1947, this unusual variety is widely praised for yield and quality. Plants spreading, with half runners on which pods are borne later than the heavy center set. Pods silvery green, of very fine quality whether used fresh, frozen, canned or for dry beans. Seeds white and small.



*Asgrow Black Valentine:
the leading shipping variety*

Red Valentine, Stringless: 54 days. Pods slightly shorter and more curved than Red Valentine.

Rival: 50 days. Plant vigorous, highly tolerant to common bean mosaic. Pods yellowish green, slightly creasebacked, straight and smooth.

Tenderlong: 48 days. A new Asgrow variety resistant to mosaic; early, hardy and heavy yielding. Pods long, round, shapely, dark green, stringless and of extra quality.

Tennessee Green Pod: 50 days. Of fine flavor though not stringless. Pods large, broad, flat.

Topcrop: 50 days. A new introduction by the U.S.D.A., resistant to mosaic; very prolific. Pods round, very straight and stringless.

Wax Pods

Brittle Wax (Round Pod Kidney Wax): 53 days. Handsome round pods of fine quality.

Cherokee: 50 days. A new, attractive variety similar to Asgrow Black Valentine except for the golden wax color of the pods. The most prolific wax-podded variety, equal in yield to the best green-podded types.

Pencil Pod: 55 days. Pods golden yellow, round, creasebacked, fleshy, brittle, stringless.

Sure Crop: 53 days. Thick-flat, golden yellow pods, stringless, brittle and well flavored.

Top Notch: 51 days. Straight, thick-flat, stringless, creamy yellow pods.

BEANS—Pole

Plant a little later than dwarf beans when the ground is warmer. Poles 7–8 ft. above ground should be about 4 ft. apart. Three or four poles may be pulled together at the top and tied, for rigidity. Round each pole set 6 beans 1½" deep, thinning to 4 per pole later. Pole beans repay this work by heavier yields and longer picking seasons than bush beans. Allow about 1 lb. per 100 poles; 30–40 lb. per acre, depending on the size of the seed.

Blue Lake: 64 days. Popular for canning and freezing because of its neat, straight, almost round, dark green pods. A stringless strain has been developed by our Pacific Coast breeding station.

Kentucky Wonder: 65 days. The Asgrow strain represents a thoroughbred development of this old favorite. Plants tall and prolific; pods in clusters, long, curved, round, fiberless and brittle.

Kentucky Wonder Wax: 68 days. The standard wax pole bean. Flat pods, nearly stringless.

London Horticultural (Speckled Cranberry): 70 days. Medium-sized pods, dark green when young, stringless, slightly curved.

McCaslan: 65 days. Widely grown throughout the South. Large, thick-flat, green pods, stringless when young, and of good flavor.

Missouri Wonder: 66 days. Used when young for snaps; later as dry shell beans. Pods shorter, broader and flatter than Kentucky Wonder.

Potomac: 66 days. A strong climber, bearing a heavy crop of very trim, dark green pods of medium size, practically round and straight, entirely stringless and of fine eating quality.

Striped Creaseback (Genuine Cornfield): 72 days. Round, straight, creasebacked pods, green at picking stage; of good quality, though with slight string.

LIMA BEANS

While the culture of Lima beans is in general the same as that of green and wax podded beans, they require a rich soil and must not be planted until soil is thoroughly warmed.

Bush Varieties

Baby Potato: 72 days. All-America Silver Medal. Plant similar to Henderson's Bush but more prolific; seeds small but plump, bright green when fresh and of Fordhook flavor.

Burpee's: 77 days. A large-seeded variety with 3 to 4 broad, flat beans to the pod.

Burpee's Improved: 75 days. Larger and more prolific than Burpee's; beans average 4 per pod.

Clark's Bush: 67 days. An attractive Asgrow variety, similar to Henderson's Bush but with the notable difference that the beans are of pleasing green color and very free from whites.

Fordhook, Asgrow Concentrated: 71 days. Plants stocky and prolific; pods concentrated for position and time of maturity, each with 3 to 5 large oval beans of rich flavor and high food value.

Fordhook 242: 75 days. Of Fordhook type especially bred by the U.S.D.A. to set pods and produce a crop in hot weather.

Henderson's Bush: 65 days. A Baby Lima, known in the South as Butter Bean. Pods contain 3 to 4 small beans, pale green when young.

Jackson Wonder: 65 days. An old Southern favorite. Flat pods have 3 to 4 mottled beans.

Pole Varieties

Giant Butter Speckled: 90 days. Stands up well in summer weather. Beans buff, spotted brownish red. Pods in clusters, 4 or 5 seeds per pod.

King of the Garden: 88 days. A general favorite for its hardiness and vigor. Produces a

heavy yield of pods containing 4 or 5 large, oval, greenish white beans.

Sieva: 77 days. Also known as Small White, in reference to the beans, but the plants are tall and prolific. Pods have 3 to 4 beans of excellent table quality.

BEET

While beets will flourish in any reasonably good soil that is not acid, provided it is properly fertilized and cultivated, they do best in deep sandy loam. The soil should be well worked first and if smooth roots are wanted, fresh manure must not be used. Sow about 12 seeds per foot $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in drills 18" apart, rolling the earth after planting. Plants should be thinned out to 3" or 4" apart; this may be done when they are 2" high or they may be left until they reach 6" when those lifted can be used for greens. To have supplies through the season, plant in succession every 10 days or so. Beets are at their best when about 2" in diameter.

Asgrow Canner: 65 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1936. Bred primarily for home and commercial canning, but also widely used as a table beet because of its very deep, attractive color and superior quality. Smooth, globe shaped roots, with small neck. Tops medium and erect.



Asgrow Wonder

Asgrow Wonder: 57 days. All-America Gold Medal, 1934. Recognized by this award as a variety of supreme excellence, its performance for market growers and shippers since then has confirmed it in a position of leadership. Deepest red all through, semi-flat with rounded bottom, large, extra flavor and quality, smooth skin, 15" tops for good bunching. Unsurpassed in earliness, uniformity, and in depth of interior color.

Crosby's Egyptian: 60 days. A standard early variety, very popular with market gardeners, as the tops bunch well and it makes a good appearance with dark red, flat-globe shaped roots.

Detroit Dark Red: 68 days. A leading main crop sort and seen at its finest in the pure-bred Asgrow strain. Tops small and erect, dark green tinged with red. Roots globular, uniform, attractive, with deep red flesh.

Early Blood Turnip: 68 days. An old-time favorite. Tops medium and rather bushy. Its name indicates shape and color of roots. A good keeper.

Early Flat Red Egyptian: 54 days. Used in the North for forcing and transplanting from hotbeds to catch the early markets.

Perfected Detroit: 70 days. A very popular variety both for market gardens and canning; roots globular, flesh dark red, of good quality.

SWISS CHARD (Leaf Beet)

A beet that is grown for its leaves and chards, or stalks, but not its roots. An excellent vegetable for the home garden, as when the outer leaves are picked the others continue to grow, assuring a supply of tasteful greens throughout the summer and fall. The ribs may be served creamed like asparagus, the leafy part like spinach. Thin to 12" apart.

Fordhook Giant: Tall, sturdy; leaves heavily crumpled, dark green; stems broad, thick, white.

Lucullus: The most popular sort. Erect and vigorous, with stout, white stalks and large, crumpled, bright yellowish green leaves.

BROCCOLI

A delicious table vegetable, increasing greatly in popularity. Cultivate as for cabbage.

De Cicco: 80 days: A second early type. Head large, somewhat loose, followed by many shoots.

Early Green Sprouting (Calabrese): 70 days from setting of plants. The plant first produces an attractive, compact head of bluish green. After this main head has been cut, side shoots develop with small heads.

Medium Green Sprouting: 95 days. Adapted to the Pacific Coast and Southwest. Taller plant forms large, compact, well colored head.

Broccoli Rab (Italian Turnip): See p. 24.

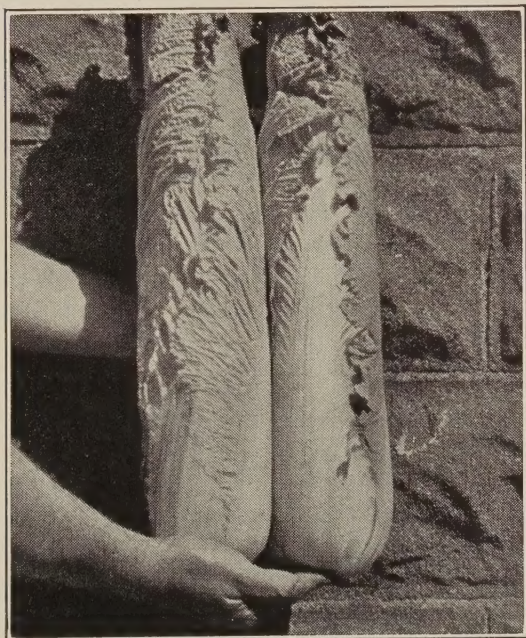


CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower is a member of the Cabbage family and should be similarly cultivated. Allow about 60 days from setting out plants to picking. To blanch the head, the outer leaves should be loosely gathered round it and tied.

Snowball (Snowdrift): The best and most widely used variety. Dwarf plants with medium, solid pure white heads of the finest quality.

Super-Snowball: Preferred for the main crop by many market growers. Medium large, well-shaped heads, blanching white and clean.



Chinese Cabbage, Chihli

CHINESE CABBAGE PE-TSAI

Also known as Celery Cabbage, though it is not a true cabbage and grows more like a cos lettuce. It matures in 70-80 days and planting should be timed to avoid heading during hot weather, in which it bolts to seed. Difficult to transplant. Thin to 12"-16" in rows. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch.

Chihli: The tall early variety, standing 18"-20" x 3½" at base; somewhat tapered at tip, solid, sweet and tender.

Wong Bok: Shorter and stouter than Chihli; 8"-9" in diameter and 11"-12" high. This variety is popular in the South where it is often known simply as Pe-tsai.

CABBAGE

The earliest cabbages are started under glass and transplanted when 4"-6" high, into rows 2-2½ ft. apart with 18" between plants. Later, larger sorts need a little more room. Each ounce of seed should produce about 3,000 plants and an acre of cabbage will contain 12,000-15,000 plants.

Days given below are from setting of plants to marketable heads.

Yellows-resistant Varieties

Essential to the grower in yellows-infested areas.

Cabbage yellows or wilt is a serious disease which makes the plants turn yellowish, wilt and curl up. It is caused by a fungus in the soil and there is no known remedy once the plants have become infected. Where the disease exists, only yellows-resistant varieties should be planted.

All Seasons (Succession): 88 days. A very dependable cropper. Heads large, become solid early.

Marion Market: 79 days. Developed from Copenhagen Market but with slightly larger, round, firm heads. Valuable for early kraut.

Resistant Golden Acre: 65 days. A resistant strain of the well-known extra early variety.

Wisconsin Hollander: 105 days. Similar to Danish Ball Head. Large, firm, flattened globe-shaped heads. Very hardy and a good keeper.



Marion Market

Standard Varieties

Charleston Wakefield: 74 days. A heavy yielding, conical-headed sort largely used in Southern planting for shipment to Northern markets. Larger than Jersey Wakefield.

Copenhagen Market: 69 days. An excellent early variety for shipping or kraut. Heads round and solid, 3½-4 lb. weight; of superior quality.



Danish Ball Head

Danish Ball Head (Hollander): 103 days. The leading variety for kraut, storage or shipping. Head deep, round, very hard; interior compact.

Early Round Dutch: 71 days. Heads nearly round, deep, solid. Plants small, stem short.

Glory of Enkhuizen: 77 days. Large, round, solid heads, few outer leaves, of excellent quality.

Golden Acre: 64 days. Outstanding for the earliest markets of the season. Similar to Copenhagen Market but somewhat smaller and earlier.

Green Acre: 66 days. A selected strain of Golden Acre; holds its fine color well. Valued for shipping.

Jersey Wakefield: 63 days. Popular for the earliest markets. Heads cone-shaped, small, compact; inside white, crisp and tender; about 2¼ lb.

Mammoth Red Rock: 100 days. Large, round, solid heads of purple-red color. A good keeper.

Premium Late Flat Dutch (Drumhead): 100 days. A big, solid, late variety of great popularity because of its heavy yield and quality.

Savoy, Perfection Drumhead: 90 days. Preferred by cabbage connoisseurs. Crinkled dark leaves, solid round heads, of high quality and flavor.

Stein's Flat Dutch: 90 days. A medium early, heavy producer of large, solid, somewhat flattened heads. Used chiefly for the fall crop.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Muskmelons are the older type; large, heavily ribbed and adapted only to road stands and nearby markets. Cantaloupes are smaller but with firmer, finer grained flesh, smaller seed cavities, less ribbed and more netted, of better quality and adapted for shipping. Plant 6 or 8 seeds in hills about 6 ft. by 6 ft., or drill in rows, 4-5 ft. apart when the soil is warmed. Thin out to 2 or 3 plants per hill when grown to 4".



Hearts of Gold

Delicious

Tip Top

Orange- or Salmon-fleshed

Banana: 90 days. 3½-4 lb. Shaped like a huge banana. Very fragrant, salmon-tinted flesh.

Delicious: 83 days. An improved strain of Bender's Surprise. Earlier, slightly smaller, but thick-fleshed and of excellent quality.

Hale's Best No. 36: 80 days. This improved strain has almost entirely replaced the older Hale's Best. A popular shipping cantaloupe, heavily netted, oval, sweet, of very fine quality.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain: A larger strain, preferred by some shippers for its size.

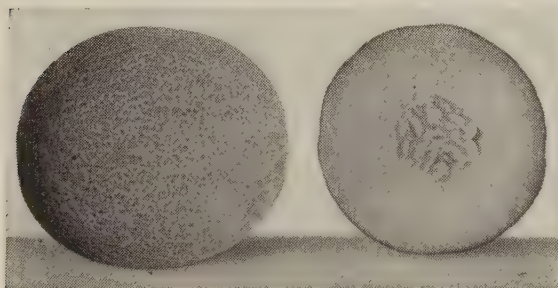
Hearts of Gold: 90 days. Fruits about 5" diameter and 2 lb. weight. Distinctly ribbed. Juicy, sweet and aromatic.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock): 81 days. Nearly round, about 5½" diameter and 4 lb. weight. Thick, juicy, orange-salmon flesh. Grown for nearby markets or home use.

No. 45: 85 days. Extensively grown for resistance to powdery mildew. Similar to Hale's Best but faintly ribbed. A good shipper.

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado): 90 days. A cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Flesh sweet and of fine flavor. Fruits 3¾ lb.

Tip Top: 90 days. An excellent melon for home or local market. Large, 6-7 lb. weight, ribbed; flesh bright salmon, sweet and spicy.



The Asgrow strain of Hale's Best No. 36

Green-fleshed

Honey Dew: 115 days. A big, round, smooth melon of distinctive flavor, for warm climates only.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem): 92 days. Strong, prolific vines; melons nearly round, about 5" diameter; nearly ribless. Flesh sweet, green, juicy, spicy, and of good quality.

CARROT

A light deep soil is best, preferably fertilized the previous season, otherwise enriched with old manure; new manure and lack of cultivation lead to split and crooked roots. Sow a succession of plantings in rows 14" or more apart, thinning out later to 2"-3" between plants. Allow one-quarter ounce of seed for 200 ft. of row; 3 lb. for an acre.



Imperator

Nantes: 70 days. A deservedly popular variety, of trim, cylindrical shape, with small tops. Crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Unsurpassed for the home garden.

Oxheart: 72 days. Stocky, blunt, rather coarse roots, used chiefly for stock feed.

Red Core Chantenay: 72 days. Somewhat shorter than Chantenay. Reddish orange flesh with faint core. Strong tops. Very desirable for either market or canning.

Red Core Danvers: 75 days. Our selected long strain, well received where uniform color is desired. Broad shoulder tapering gently to blunt point. Of fine quality.

Chantenay: 72 days. An all-purpose variety, shorter and thicker than Imperator, 5"-6" long, blunt-ended, deep orange with indistinct core.

Imperator: 77 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1933. Tops medium, just right for bunching. Roots have rounded shoulders and taper uniformly to a semi-blunt end, 7"-8" long, rich orange in section, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender, sweet and of excellent quality.

Long Orange: 88 days. Large and productive; for table or stock.

Nancy: 70 days. An Asgrow introduction bred to provide a variety intermediate between Nantes and Chantenay. Roots larger at shoulder than Nantes, tapering slightly to blunt end; tops short, strongly attached. Flesh deep red-orange, crisp, tender.



Nancy

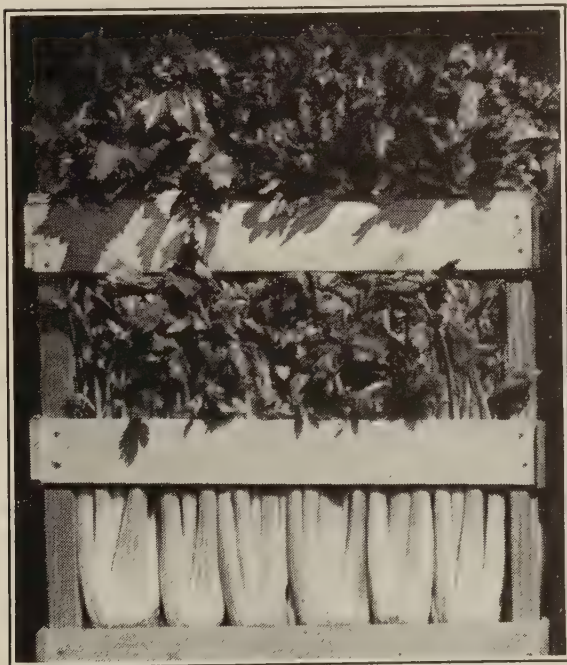


A large field of Imperator carrot



CELERY

Celery is usually begun in cold frames as the seedlings do not thrive in temperatures below 45°. A well-pulverized and fertilized seed bed is essential, kept moist but not wet. Sow in rows 4" apart, allowing one level teaspoonful of seed to 6 ft. of row and dust over with finely sifted soil mixed with a little zinc oxide to prevent damping off. When seedlings are well started thin out to 3" apart and when 6" high transplant to a rich field, setting in double rows 3-3½ ft. apart with 8" between double rows and 4"-5" between plants. Blanching is then usually done by boards or heavy paper strips placed on either side of the rows. Where soil is used for blanching, the crop is set in single rows somewhat wider apart.



Golden Self-Blanching—crisp and brittle

Giant Pascal: Good for fall and winter storage; stalks long, broad, with nutty flavor and dark green foliage.

Golden Plume (Wonderful): Resembles Golden Self-Blanching but is earlier and larger. Shows considerable resistance to blight and rust. Compact, thick hearts, of excellent flavor.

Golden Self-Blanching: A popular variety for market garden or home. Medium tall, compact, with thick, crisp, brittle stalks that blanch easily and golden yellow foliage.

Utah: A green-stemmed variety. Stocky, full hearted and compact. Stems thick, broad, well rounded, of fine nutty flavor and quality.

COLLARD

Georgia: The old standard variety. Plant to 3 ft. tall, vigorous, tolerant of adverse conditions of weather and soil.

CRESSES

Pepper-grass: A hardy, quick growing annual, having finely curled, deep green foliage, with pleasing, pungent flavor.

Upland (Spring) Cress: Dwarf plant with slender stalks, and oval, notched leaves rather like water cress in shape and flavor.

SWEET CORN

The great advances in vegetable quality, disease-resistance and yielding power made possible in recent years by the new science of genetics are nowhere better seen than in corn. The greatest triumph of corn-breeding is in the development, through inbreeding and crossing, of hybrids which accentuate the best features of both their parents and have amazing strength, uniformity and yielding power. So successful have these

new hybrids proven that the demand for seed has led to supplies which are sometimes of doubtful or unknown origin. With his crop at stake, the grower should make sure, before planting hybrid seed, that it was produced by breeders who have skill and experience in this work and whose hybrid stocks have demonstrated their value and local adaptability.

Corn should be planted only in warm, well worked soil, either in rows or groups, commonly known as hills, because it was formerly the practice to hoe up earth around the stalks. If planted in rows, the rows should be 3-3½ ft. apart, depending on the size of the variety, planted 4 or 5 seeds per foot, and thinned out later to 9"-12" apart. If planted in hills, the hills should be about 3 feet apart, sown with 5 or 6 seeds, to be thinned out to 3 or 4 plants per hill. To insure good pollination and well filled ears, do not plant a single row, but several short ones.

Hybrids

Calumet (No. 57): 86 days. A recent Asgrow introduction, widely adapted. Plant vigorous, relatively drought-resistant, almost suckerless. Ears 8½" long, slender, cylindrical, well filled to tip, mainly 12-14 rowed. Very uniform in maturing, high yielding, and suitable for mechanical harvesting.

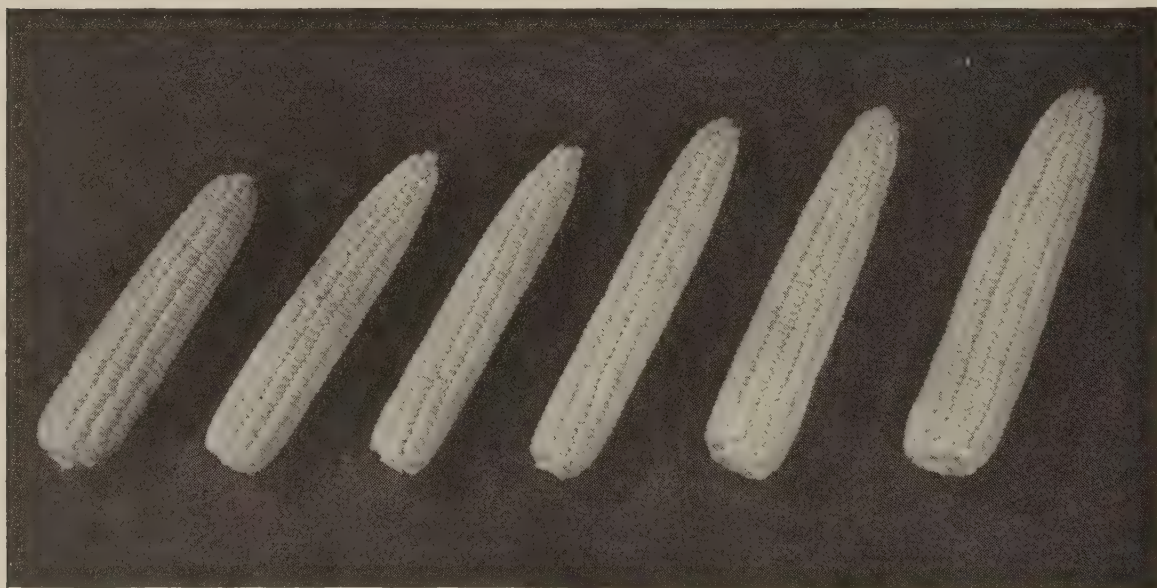
Carmelcross: 79 days. A second early hybrid. Vigorous and heavy yielding in comparison to its earliness. Medium sized, gently tapering ears, with 12-14 rows of yellow kernels.

Country Gentleman 8 x 6: 99 days. A drought-resistant hybrid for the Midwest. Ears large, with fine white kernels set irregularly.

Erie: 88 days. An Asgrow hybrid, having cylindrical ears slightly tapered, 9" long, mainly 12-14 rowed. Plants wilt resistant and vigorous, 6" taller than Golden Cross Bantam.

Golden Cross Bantam: 85 days. The best known and most adaptable yellow hybrid. Very sturdy and reliable, showing high resistance to bacterial wilt (Stewart's disease). Ears 8" long, 10-14 rows, of top quality.

Golden Hybrid No. 2439: 87 days. An exceptionally fine hybrid in eastern and far western states especially. Strong and prolific plants, with large, 14-16 rowed ears having long husks.



Golden Cross Bantam : Calumet : Oto : Erie : Huron : Pawnee

Hybrids (continued)

Huron: 89 days: New Asgrow hybrid, showing unusual resistance to heat and drought. Ears 12-16 rowed, deeper and narrower than Golden Cross Bantam, and lighter in color. Yield is higher, in both gross weight and husked corn.

Ioana: 87 days. All-America Bronze Medal. An attractive variety, very resistant to drought and wilt; ears 8" long, 12-14 rows of light yellow kernels.

Marcross C13.6: 76 days. A very good type for the first corn of the season. Thrifty plants, resistant to wilt. Ears are medium large, 10-14 rowed and of creamy yellow color.

Oto: 87 days. A long eared, wilt resistant Asgrow hybrid. Ears 8-12 rowed with unusually small cob and excellent husk coverage. Plant very vigorous, relatively drought-resistant, 14" taller than Golden Cross Bantam.

Pawnee: 88 days. Developed to produce high yields even under conditions of heat and drought. Ears 8½" long, cylindrical, with 14-16 rows of sweet, tender kernels, narrower and deeper than Golden Cross Bantam.

Peoria (No. 66): 94 days. A high quality, late hybrid recently developed by us. Plant tall, vigorous, almost suckerless. Ears 8½" long, 12-16 rowed, with very white, tender kernels; has consistently shown low ear worm damage. Exceptionally high yielding.

Spancross C13.3: 70 days. Good for the early markets. Medium sized ears with 10-12 rows of golden yellow kernels.

Stowell's Evergreen 14 x 5: 93 days. All-America Bronze Medal. A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears 9"-10" long, 16-18 rowed, excellent in appearance and quality.

Tendergold (Top Cross Sunshine): 83 days. A good second early yellow sort for the market gardener. Ears 12-16 rowed; kernels yellow, medium and of fine quality.

Open Pollinated—Yellow

Bantam Evergreen: 95 days. Large 14-18 rowed ears of rich golden yellow.

Golden Bantam: 79 days. The old-time favorite. Medium ears with 8 rows of broad, tender kernels exceptional in flavor.

Golden Early Market: 72 days. Ears medium size, 8-12 rowed, with medium broad kernels.

Golden Sunshine: 74 days. Medium sized ears with tender golden yellow kernels.

Improved Golden Bantam 10-14 rowed: 82 days. Our development from Golden Bantam; ears larger and kernels remain tender a few days longer.

Whipple's Early Yellow: 87 days. Medium large ears, 12-14 rowed, strong husks, well filled to tips.

Open Pollinated—White

Adams' Early: 72 days. A standard hardy variety of early roasting ear corn.

Adams' Extra Early Dwarf: 66 days. Earlier, smaller form of Adams' Early.

Adams' Large Improved: 74 days. Largely used in the South for roasting ears.

Clark's Early Evergreen: 90 days. Asgrow originated over 50 years ago, still popular for its large ears with 16-20 rows of deep, ivory-white, sweet kernels.

Country Gentleman: 95 days. Ears with white kernels set irregularly, not in rows.

Early Surprise: 72 days. Asgrow originated. A good first early, white sweet corn, 8-12 rows.

Stowell's Evergreen: 95 days. A large main-crop variety. Ears large and long, 16-20 rowed, clear, deep, sweet, tender kernels.

Trucker's Favorite: 77 days. Extensively planted by Southern growers. A heavy yielder with 12-16 rows of kernels.

POP CORN

Hulless: 85 days. A dwarf white sort of very high popping test, huskless and tender. Often miscalled Japanese.

Minhybrid 250: 90 days. An improvement on Hulless of about 15% per acre and increased popping quality.

Purdue Hybrid No. 31: 95 days. Ears usually at least two per stalk. Kernels high in quality and popping expansion.

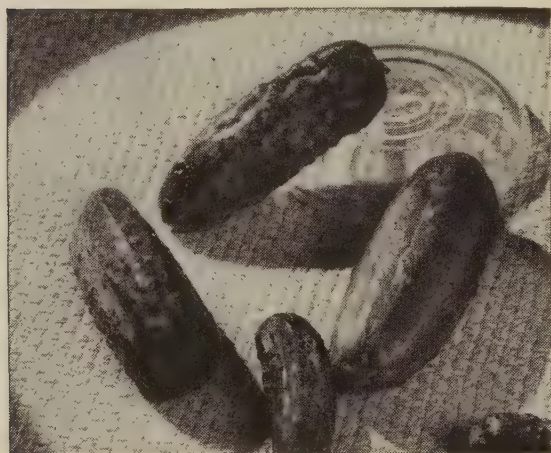
South American Giant: 100 days. Strong and hardy plants with large, 12-16 rowed golden ears. Kernels pop big and creamy.

White Rice: 90 days. The old favorite variety.

CUCUMBER

Usually planted in hills 4-5 ft. apart; 6 or 8 seeds per hill, thinned out to 3 or 4 plants when grown to 6" or 8". The hill method of planting allows early cultivation in both directions, but many growers prefer drills spaced 4-5 ft. apart, with the plants 18"-36" apart. The hills should be prepared with well-rotted manure before planting—which, for the main crop, may be done as soon as all danger of frost is over. Pickling sorts are planted 6 or 8 weeks later. Fruits should be removed when they reach the picking stage; if left to ripen on the vines the yield will be decreased.

The letters w.s. in the following list indicate the white spines which characterize most of the slicing cucumbers; pickling varieties are usually black spined as indicated by the letters b.s.



Model: for well-colored, well-shaped pickles

A & C, w.s.: 65 days. A long variety which is popular on account of its excellent exterior color, fine slicing texture and shipping quality.

Chicago Pickling, b.s.: 59 days. An old favorite and one of the best for pickling or slicing. Medium green. Very prolific.

Clark's Special, w.s.: 63 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1933. Handsome, dark green, slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm. Holds its quality well when shipped.

Colorado, w.s.: 65 days. Distinguished by its attractive deep green color, length and smooth cylindrical shape. Shows very little striping at blossom end.

Cubit, w.s.: 60 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1944. Handsome long, cylindrical fruits of dark green exterior, crisp, white flesh and small seed area. Excellent for home or shipping.

Gherkin (Bur or West India), b.s.: 60 days. Not a true cucumber. For small, oval pickles.

Improved Long Green, b.s.: 70 days. A standard large variety for the home garden; very prolific, and hardy; deep green, white crisp flesh.

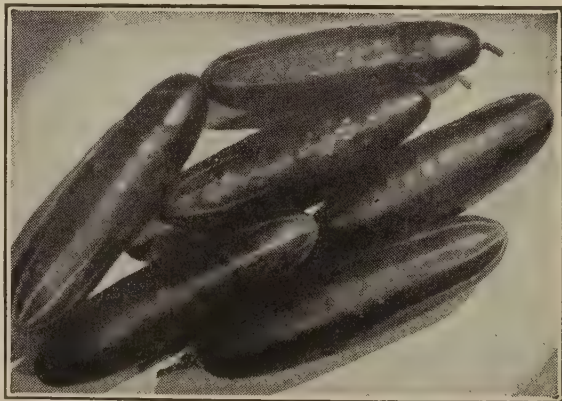
Marketer, w.s.: 65 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1943. Early and very prolific, greatly admired for its uniformity and rich dark green color down to blossom end. Fruits of medium size, slightly tapered to each end, very trim. It is now probably the most popular variety of all. Use only the originator's, Asgrow, strain.

Model, w.s.: 56 days. A new pickling variety developed by us. Shape and size similar to National Association Pickling, but color a darker green. Trim in appearance and uniform.

National Association Pickling, b.s.: 56 days. Originally bred to meet specifications of the National Pickle Packers Association. A most desirable strain has been produced by Asgrow: dark green, symmetrical and nearly square-ended.

Snow's Perfection Pickling, b.s.: 56 days. Somewhat smaller than Chicago Pickling. Square-ended.

Straight-8, w.s.: 60 days. Cylindrical and straight; 8" long. Medium green, attractive.



Marketer—Early, very prolific and neat

EGG PLANT

The egg plant is a warm climate vegetable but can be raised wherever corn and tomatoes do well. It requires loose, fertile soil and will not thrive in clay. Sow in hotbed or flats and transplant with least possible disturbance of the roots, when 3" high, setting 2½-3 ft. apart, in rows 3-4 ft. apart.

Black Beauty: 80 days from transplanting. Plant 24" to 30" with 4-6 large, purplish black fruits, 2-3 lb., which hold their color and quality well after picking.

Florida High Bush: 85 days. Upstanding and vigorous. Long, dark purple fruits. Highly resistant to drought and blight.

New York Spineless: 83 days. Fruits a little later and larger than Black Beauty.



ENDIVE

The conditions for growth of endive and lettuce are much the same and, as with all salad crops, rapid growth is necessary for crisp tender leaves. The rows should be 18" apart and plants thinned out to about 8". Allow ⅛ ounce to 100 ft.

Full Heart: 71 days. The inside leaves, curly crisp and tender, blanch to a creamy white. A piquant addition to salads or soups. Shown at left.

Ruffec: 76 days. A large late very curly sort with heavy, tender white mid-ribs. 16"-18" in diameter.

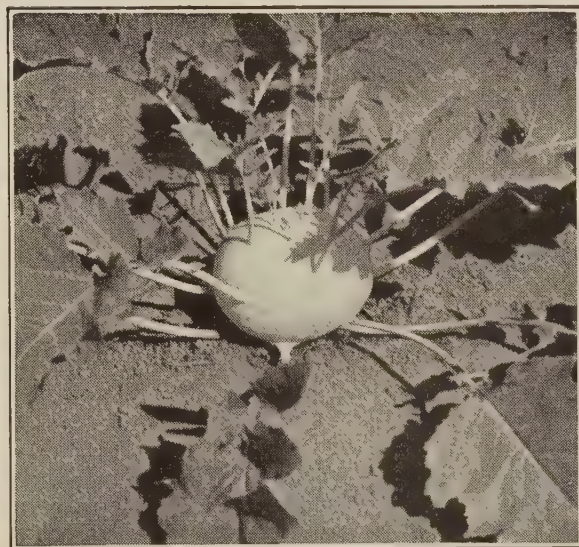
White Curled: 73 days. Smaller plants with well curled leaves of fine flavor.

KOHL RABI

A member of the cabbage family and cultivated similarly. The edible part is the bulb which grows above ground; something like a turnip but much more tender and sweet, eaten when 2"-2½" diameter. Remove the outer skin before boiling. Begin planting early and sow every 2 weeks until hot weather.

Purple Vienna: 62 days. Bulb interior light greenish white and tender; exterior purple, with purple-tinged foliage.

White Vienna: 55 days. Light green bulbs with white flesh. A favorite home and market garden sort—especially for forcing in the hotbed.



KALE

A non-heading and hardier member of the cabbage family, similarly cultivated. Extensively grown, especially in the South, for fall, winter and spring greens.



Dwarf Green Scotch Kale

Dwarf Blue Scotch: 55 days. Similar to following sort but blue-green in color. Used both as a vegetable and an ornamental.

Dwarf Green Scotch: 55 days. The pedigreed Asgrow strain is one of the most handsome plants of the vegetable garden with its wide-spread plume-like, dark green leaves, exceptionally finely curled and frilled to meet the requirements of top-grade markets.

Dwarf Siberian (Sprouts): 65 days. Large, vigorous spreading plants. Leaves frilled at edges, deep bluish green in color.

Tall Green Scotch: 60 days. Leaves similar to Dwarf Scotch, but about 3 ft. high, borne well above ground.

LEEK

Used in soups, stews and salads or creamed. Sow early in rows 16" apart, thinning the plants later to 4"-6" apart. When cultivating, draw the soil up around the plants.

Giant Carentan: Stalks 2"-3" diameter, white, tender, mild flavored. For fall and early winter.

Large American Flag: Early and very popular. Long, thick, white stems.

MUSTARD

Sow, as soon as the ground can be worked, a short row, and repeat in two weeks; may also be grown in fall. Leaves are usually large enough for cutting in 30 days.

Chinese Broad Leaf: Vigorous plants, smooth leaves with saw-toothed edges.

Florida Broad Leaf: Large, upright plants. Bright green, smooth, thick leaves.

Fordhook Fancy: An excellent variety for salads, with bright green, plumelike leaves.

Southern Giant Curled: The most popular sort for greens and used widely in the South. Light green leaves curled and crinkled at edges.

Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach): Plants vigorous and hardy, withstanding well both cold and heat; the long oval, medium green leaves, ready for cutting in 3 to 4 weeks, resemble in taste a mild mustard with a creamy spinach flavor.



*Fordhook Fancy Mustard
Leaves: Left—Tendergreen
Center—Florida Broad Leaf
Right—Southern Giant Curled*

LETTUCE

Lettuce does not stand hot weather well but is not harmed by mild frosts; the earliest sorts can therefore be transplanted from cold frames to the rows, after hardening by gradual exposure, in the first weeks of spring and the later sorts sown $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep in the open then. Rich and well-prepared soil is advisable as the plants must be grown quickly. Moisture and thorough cultivation are also required. Allow $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. per 100 ft. of row; 3 lb. per acre.

Heading

Big Boston (Trocadero): 75 days. Very popular; an excellent butter-head type. Medium size, compact head with creamy yellow center, leaves tinged with bronze.

Great Lakes: 83 days. A dependable heading variety for summer production. Leaves large, thick and well folded; slow bolting.

Hanson (Nonpareil): 80 days. Large, hardy sort for fall and early markets.

Iceberg: 84 days. Not the shipping variety, but an excellent large lettuce for home gardeners and local markets. Heads solid light green and blanched by the inward-curving outer leaves.

Imperial No. 44: 82 days. Of the New York type, with solid, firm, medium heads; resistant to tip burn. For the East and Southeast.

Imperial No. 615: 86 days. Large medium dark green heads used for fall and winter cropping in California.

Imperial No. 847: 84 days. Developed for summer planting. Vigorous and blight-resistant, producing medium large firm heads of the New York type.

White Boston: 76 days. Smooth, light green leaves; heart buttery and yellow.



Big Boston



*Simpson's Early Curled:
the favorite for home gardens*

Loose-Leaved

Grand Rapids: 43 days. Popular for forcing and early planting; handsome, hardy and vigorous. Large, light green, frilled leaves.

Prize Head: 47 days. A fine old favorite; bronze tinted, crumpled leaves; stands long before going to seed.

Simpson's Curled: 46 days. Yellowish green leaves, crisp and tender. Seeds black.

Simpson's Early Curled: 45 days. The standard home garden sort; hardy and early.

Slobolt: 43 days. Very similar to Grand Rapids in type and general appearance but slower in bolting to seed in warm weather.

Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos: 66 days. Medium large, with slightly crumpled deep green leaves, well folded over to cover the head.

White Paris Cos (Trianon): 66 days. The favorite cos or romaine lettuce. Upright and solid; light green, crisp and sweet.

OKRA

Popular in the South and becoming more widely used in the North. Plant when soil is warm. Of easy culture; the tall varieties with their handsome blossoms make a good garden screen.

Clemson Spineless: 55 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1939. A handsome smooth, very uniform variety; rich green angular pods.

Green Velvet: 58 days. Tall, early and prolific, with long, slender pods, spineless, round and ribless.

Perkins' Spineless: 50 days. Popular for its excellent pods and for its adaptability. Dwarf, spreading plants with abundant pods, very long, slender, bright green and 5-angled.

White Velvet: 58 days. Early and prolific, pods pale greenish white, long, smooth and round. A favorite in the home garden.

ONION

The onion is a heavy feeder and, for well-shaped, fully developed bulbs, demands a rich and finely worked soil. It is a hardy plant and seed may be sown early in rows 15" apart. Thin out the seedlings to 3"-4" and cultivate frequently to keep down weeds.



Ebenezer

Babosa: 95 days. A distinctive variety for fall seeding in California and Texas. Large bulbs with straw-colored skin and white flesh of mild and pleasing flavor. White Babosa is very similar but with clear white skin.

Brigham Yellow Globe: 109 days. A hardy late sort, valued for its superior keeping qualities. Globe-shaped and solid; creamy white flesh, fine-grained and of mild flavor.

Bunching: Grown for its long, white stems or scallions; does not form bulbs.

Crystal Wax: 93 days. An early variety popular in the South for shipment to northern markets. Attractive bulbs of medium size, flat, clear white and of mild flavor.

Early Yellow Globe: 98 days. The earliest yellow globe, yet productive and a good keeper. Earliness minimizes thrips' damage.

Ebenezer: 100 days. Much used for producing sets to plant for early onions. Thick, flat, thick-skinned and very firm.

Red Wethersfield: 100 days. A thick, flat variety with purplish red skin and firm, white flesh.

San Joaquin: 93 days. Bulb large, semi-globe shape; skin straw-yellow. Highly non-bolting and relatively early.

White Portugal (Silverskin): 100 days. A most popular and serviceable variety. Medium sized, thick-flat bulbs; firm and white. A dependable cropper and keeper. May be planted late to get pickles in fall.

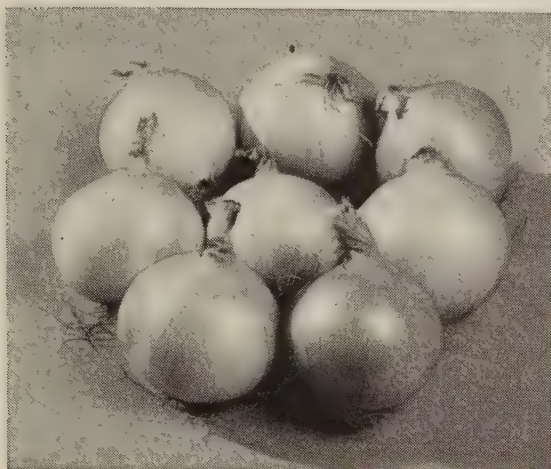
White Sweet Spanish: 110 days. The largest of the white onions; similar to Yellow Spanish except in color of skin, but not quite so good a keeper.

Yellow Bermuda: 93 days. Similar to Crystal Wax but with straw-colored skin and nearly white flesh.

Yellow Globe Danvers: 110 days. Deservedly popular. Hardy and reliable. Medium large bulbs with small neck. Skin yellow, flesh solid, mild and white.

Yellow Sweet Spanish: 110 days. Skin is golden yellow but flesh is white, crisp and mild. A very large, globe-shaped onion, excellent for shipping or storage.

HYBRID ONIONS



We have developed the first commercial hybrid onions and strongly recommend them for earliness, hardiness and heavy yield. One grower writes:

"These onions grew under the worst conditions this section ever saw — freezes, floods and heavy maggot work, but they out-yielded other onions by 50%."

Asgrow Y40: Medium early, mild and sweet, nearly full globe shape, something like Early Yellow Globe, but earlier.

Asgrow Y41: Almost globe shape, slightly tapered to bottom, mild white flesh. Same maturity as Early Yellow Globe, but with tighter skins.

Asgrow Y42: Resembles Yellow Sweet Spanish, but is earlier. Globular bulbs with good, tight necks, skins of deep straw color, mild flavor.

PARSLEY

The seed is slow in germinating and should be sown early, in rows 12"–18" apart. Thin to 3"–6" apart.

Moss Curled: Its very dark green leaves are so finely crimped and curled that it looks almost like moss.

Multicurl: A new Asgrow variety of very attractive appearance and quality with bright green leaves very finely cut and curled.

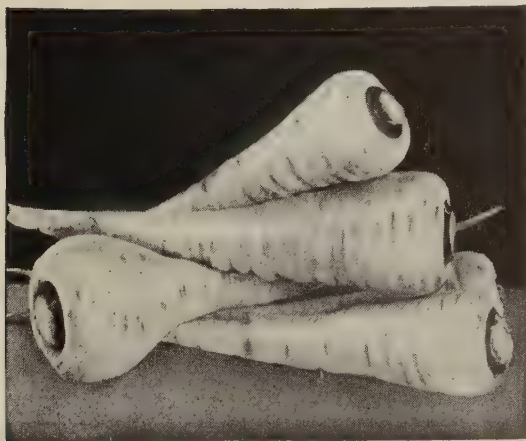
Plain: Flat leaves used for flavoring. Hardy.

Rooted (Hamburg): Grown for its roots, which are used for flavoring.



Moss Curled parsley

PARSNIP



Parsnips require the whole season to mature and should therefore be sown early, in rows 18"–24" apart. The soil must be well worked; lumps, stones or new manure will lead to forked and irregular roots. A few radishes are frequently sown at the same time to mark the row. Thin out 3"–4" apart. Frost improves the roots.

Hollow Crown: The most popular variety. Broad shouldered with pronounced crown and long, tapering roots; fine grained, tender.

All-American: Of medium length with wide shoulder; flesh white; core small.

PEAS

Peas are cool weather plants and should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked. The early, small, smooth-seeded varieties should be planted first; the large, wrinkled-seeded sorts, which are sweeter and of better quality, are not so hardy and should be sown when the ground is a little warmer. Prepare a good seed bed, properly enriched. Allow 1-2 lb. per 100 ft. of double row; 4-5 bushels per acre. Plant 1" deep in 8" double rows, 2 ft. apart for the dwarf sorts, 3 ft. for the tall. Cultivate regularly and provide the tall sorts with brushwood or other supports. Commercial growers have found it highly profitable to run a strip of fertilizer alongside the rows about 3" away from the growing plants.

The letters **w.r.** indicate that the Asgrow strain of the variety so marked is resistant to wilt. Continual work on the Asgrow breeding station and the careful supervision of growing seed crops in the high, clean, mountain districts of the West insure a uniform standard of high quality. Particular attention is given not only to freedom from disease infection but also to purity of strain, uniformity and yield.

Smooth-Seeded

Alaska, w.r.: 57 days. Very early, hardy and productive. Light green pods 3" long with 6-8 bluish green peas. The Asgrow pure-lined strain is well known for good pod size and yield.

Laxton's Superb: 61 days. The earliest large-podded dwarf sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 9-10 peas.

Pedigree Extra Early (First and Best), w.r.: 58 days. Asgrow originated. Through the South the favorite for early cropping. Plump, short, light green pods, 6-7 peas.

White Marrowfat, w.r.: 80 days. Plants about 5 ft. tall, vigorous and heavy yielding.



*Glacier: excellent fresh
or from the home freezer*

Wrinkled-Seeded

Alderman (Telephone), w.r.: 74 days. One of the most popular varieties with market growers and shippers. Vines tall and vigorous, very prolific. Large, handsome, straight, plump, dark green pods. The Asgrow strain represents the standard of high quality in peas.

Cody, w.r.: 57 days. A first early market and freezing variety recently developed by Asgrow. Of Gradus type but earlier. Pods dark green, broad, plump, with 7-9 large oblong tender peas.

Dwarf Telephone (Daisy), w.r.: 76 days. A little later and with slightly smaller pods than Alderman. Vines light green, stocky and branching. Pods medium light green with 8-10 peas.

Glacier, w.r.: 61 days. Similar to our Dark Podded Thomas Laxton, but resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Gradus: 60 days. A standard variety of World's Record type, but a few days later.

Hundredfold: 63 days. An attractive early large podded sort. Very deep green pods, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " long, pointed, with about 8 large peas.

Laxton's Progress: 62 days. Largest podded and most attractive of the Laxtonian group. Though not planted so early as smooth-seeded varieties, it matures quickly and is widely used for the early local markets and shipping. Handsome dark green pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long with 7-9 peas.

Little Marvel: 64 days. An old favorite with 3" blunt pods, 7-8 tender peas.

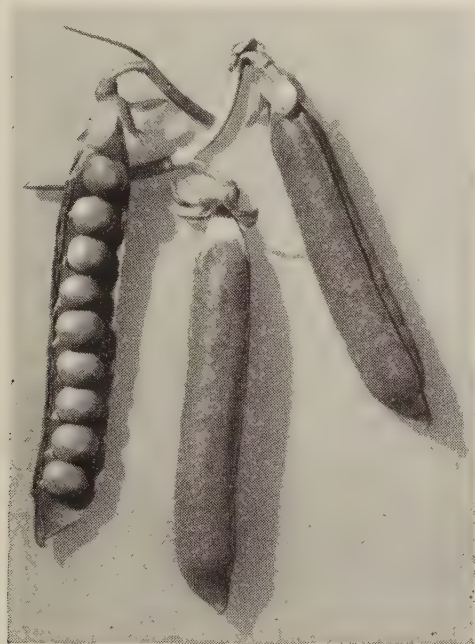
Number 40, w.r.: 74 days. Bred specially for shippers and market gardeners. Pods of exceptional size and quality; round, plump and dark green; 5"-6" long with 8-10 large succulent peas.

Wrinkled-Seeded (continued)

Premium Gem, w.r.: 64 days. A good early sort. Dwarf vines with straight pods containing 6-7 peas of good quality.

Rondo: 72 days. A dwarf variety for market garden, shipping and freezing developed at our pea-breeding station. Plants dark green and heavy-yielding. Pods largely double, similar to Alderman, well filled with excellent quality peas.

Shasta, w.r.: 67 days. A very attractive variety recently developed by us. Plant medium green, sturdy; pods similar to Thomas Laxton, borne mainly in pairs. Peas of excellent quality, for fresh use or freezing.



*Rondo: a late variety
with handsome, large pods*

Teton, w.r.: 65 days. All-America Silver Medal 1937. An attractive introduction resembling our strain of Thomas Laxton. Large, attractive pods, concentrated in season and well filled with 7-8 large peas.

Thomas Laxton, Dark-Podded: 62 days. An excellent medium-early sort; 3½", blunt, broad pods with 7-8 large, tender peas. Vines of medium height. The Asgrow strain excels in appearance, being a rich full green, darker than the usual strains of this well-known variety.

World's Record: 57 days. The Asgrow strain is noted for earliness and large pods each with 7-8 peas of fine quality. A favorite variety for the first markets; very uniform in maturing. Pods medium green, pointed, broad, plump.

Edible-Podded

Known also as sugar or salad peas. The large, broad, fleshy pods are picked when young and used in the same ways as snap beans.

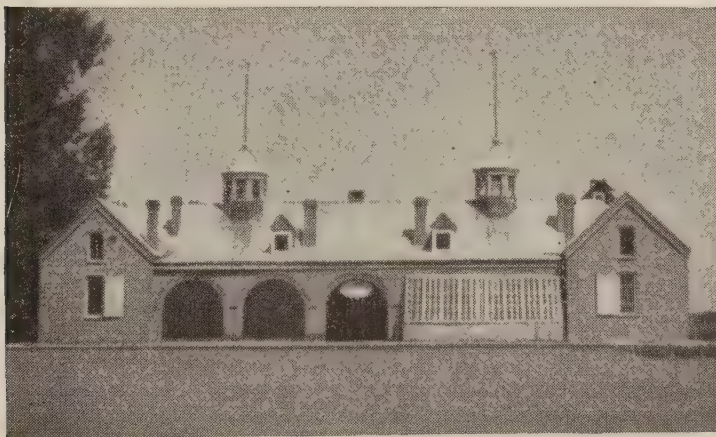
Dwarf Grey Sugar, w.r.: 65 days. Earlier than the Mammoth but not so fine.

Mammoth Melting Sugar, w.r.: 74 days. The best of the edible podded sorts for home and market gardens. Broad, brittle pods, 4½" long, stringless and fiberless.

For Southern Growers

May be used not only as table peas but also as edible-podded sorts when young, and as dried peas for winter.

Brown Crowder: 80 days. Long pods, crowded with 12 to 20 buff-brown, well-flavored peas. One of the earliest and most prolific varieties, excellent also as a forage crop and soil improver.



Asgrow Pea Breeding Station, Hamilton, Montana

PEPPER

Peppers are usually started indoors or in a protected seed bed. Transplant when 4" high to rows 2½ ft. apart with 2-2½ ft. between plants. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drawing the soil up around the stems, and hoe in a light dressing of pulverized manure or fertilizer when the plants are 7"-8" high.

California Wonder: 75 days. Fruits 4½" x 4"; 3-4 lobed, smooth, uniform and dark glossy green at eating stage, with very thick, mild flesh. Popular because its flat shoulders allow it to be stood up on end for stuffing. An excellent shipper.

Early Calwonder: 69 days. An Asgrow strain of California Wonder bred to make this popular variety available in shorter season areas.

Harris' Early Giant: 63 days. Early and productive; like Bell but larger and longer.

Hungarian Yellow Wax: 65 days. Large early hot sort, 6" x 1½", tapering.

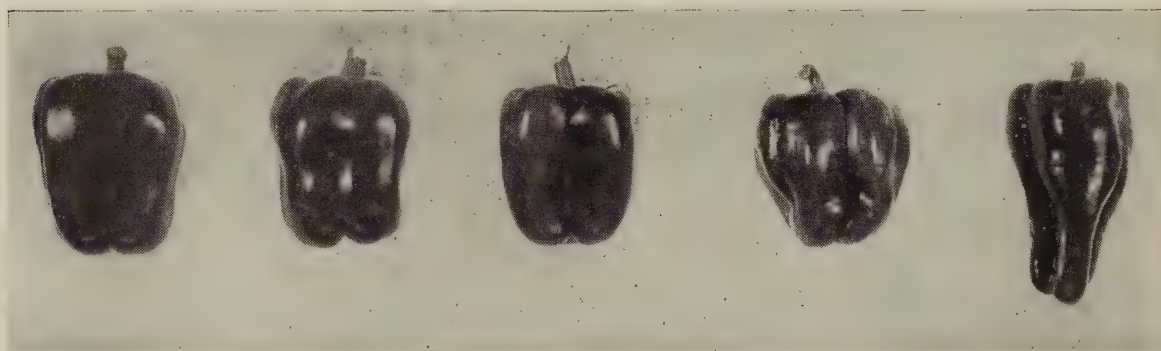
Long Red Cayenne: 70 days. A long, thin, hot variety, used for canning, pickling or drying.

Pimento (Perfection): 80 days. Heart-shaped; used for canning. Mild and sweet.

Ruby King, Asgrow Strain: 68 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1935. Fruits large, 5"-5½" long and 3"-4" across shoulders, tapering, usually 3-lobed. Resembles the old Ruby King but is in every respect superior.

Tuscany: 66 days. Developed by us for the early market. Fruits 3- and 4-lobed, thick-fleshed, resembling World Beater but smooth; attractive in appearance.

World Beater: 70 days. Popular in the South. Large upright, prolific plants; fruits 5" x 4" tapering slightly, usually 4-lobed with mild, sweet flesh.



California
Wonder

Early
Calwonder

World
Beater

Harris' Early
Giant

Ruby
King

RADISH

For well-shaped radishes the ground should be thoroughly pulverized and enriched with some well-rotted manure and fertilizer. Fresh manure must not be used. First sowings are made very early, as the radish is hardy, and successive sowings up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled promptly when mature. One of the easiest vegetables to grow.

Cincinnati Market: 28 days. Tops small; roots deep red, long, cylindrical with tapering end. Flesh white and mild.

Crimson Giant: 28 days. A larger globe sort, 1½"-1¾", firm and not hollow or pithy; of excellent quality.

Early Scarlet Globe: 23 days. Globular roots of bright red color, specially bred for attractive bunching.

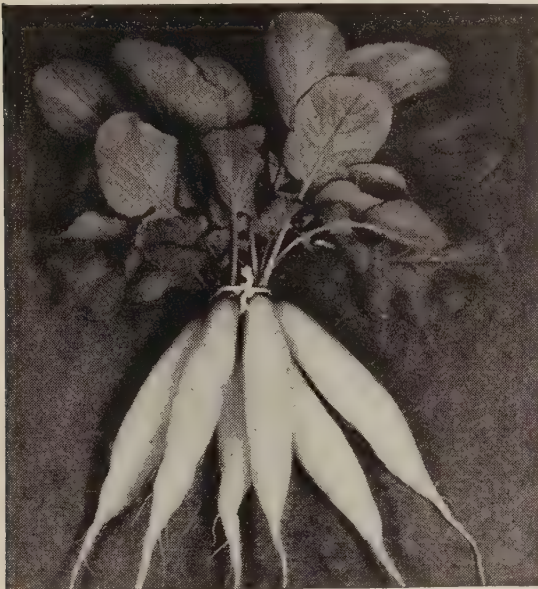
French Breakfast: 25 days. Oblong shape, but broader at tip; scarlet color tipped with white.

Rice's Early Scarlet Globe: 24 days. Pedigreed originator's stock. Roots olive-shaped, scarlet, crisp and mild.

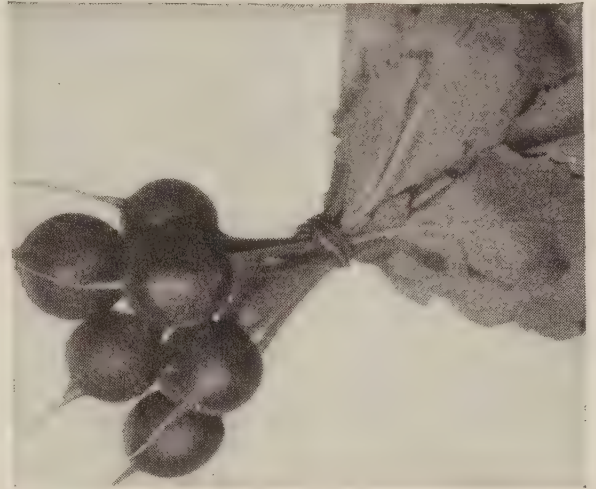
Saxa: 22 days. Tops small, roots spherical, small, bright scarlet; flesh crisp and white.

Sparkler (Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip): 26 days. Very attractive and popular. Almost globe shaped; carmine-red with white tip and small tap root; crisp and tender flesh.

White Icicle: 27 days. The Asgrow strain is of superior quality both in appearance and mildly pungent flavor, with short tops to allow forcing and close growing. Roots $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", tapering, very white and brittle, growing partly above ground.



White Icicle



Early Scarlet Globe

Winter Varieties

Celestial (Chinese White Winter): 60 days. Larger and milder than the following.

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China): 52 days. The popular winter sort. Cylindrical roots 4"-5" long x 2"; blunt, smooth, rose-red with firm, white, rather pungent flesh.

Long Black Spanish: 58 days. Cylindrical, slightly tapered, 7"-10" x 2"-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pungent.

Round Black Spanish: 56 days. A fine keeper; 3"-4" diameter, strong flavor.

SPINACH

A quick-growing, cool-weather crop, unable to withstand heat. Usually sown in early spring and as a succession crop in later summer, or in fall for early spring cutting where winters are not too severe.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing: 42 days. Stands heat better and remains in cutting condition longer than other Bloomsdale types.

Dark Green Bloomsdale: 40 days. A popular variety with Southern shippers.

Giant Nobel (Giant Thick Leaf): 45 days. Strong, spreading, long-standing plants with very large, thick, medium green leaves. Tender and well flavored.

Hollandia: 39 days. Prickly-seeded, large leaved; for winter crop in California.

King of Denmark: 46 days. Large plants with broad, slightly crumpled, dark green leaves. Popular for spring planting, being slow to bolt.

New Zealand Spinach: Not a true spinach but its small, pointed leaves when cooked have the appearance and flavor of spinach. Thrives in summer and forms new leaves after picking.

Virginia Savoy (Blight Resistant): 39 days. For soils infested with mosaic blight.

Viroflay: 40 days. A very large and vigorous variety with broad, thick, pointed leaves.

PUMPKIN

Alagold: 100 days. A Southern variety. Fruits vary in shape from cylindrical to bell, with orange rind and deep yellow flesh.

Connecticut Field: 118 days. Round orange fruit.

Kentucky Field: 120 days. Thick, orange-yellow flesh, sweet and of the finest quality.

Mammoth Chili (King of the Mammoths): 120 days. The largest sort.

Small Sugar (New England Pie): 108 days. Round; ends flattened; thick, sweet flesh.

Striped Cushaw: 112 days. A handsome, crook-necked sort. Grown extensively in the South.

SQUASH

Summer or Bush Varieties

Black Zucchini: 62 days. Long, smooth, dark green. Flesh greenish white.

Bush Scallop (Patty-Pan): 52 days. Eaten young, the flesh is tender and well flavored. Our early green-tinted strain is popular.

Cocozelle, Long: 65 days. Dark green with lighter stripes. Very prolific.

Cozini: 48 days. Developed from Black Zucchini x Long Cocozelle. Fruits dark green,

straight, firm fleshed, and of fine cooking quality.

Early Prolific Straightneck: 50 days. A new productive strain of attractive lemon-yellow exterior color.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck: 52 days. Attractive yellow fruits, cream colored flesh.

Zucchini: 50 days. Cylindrical and straight, medium green, mottled with light green.

Winter or Vining Varieties

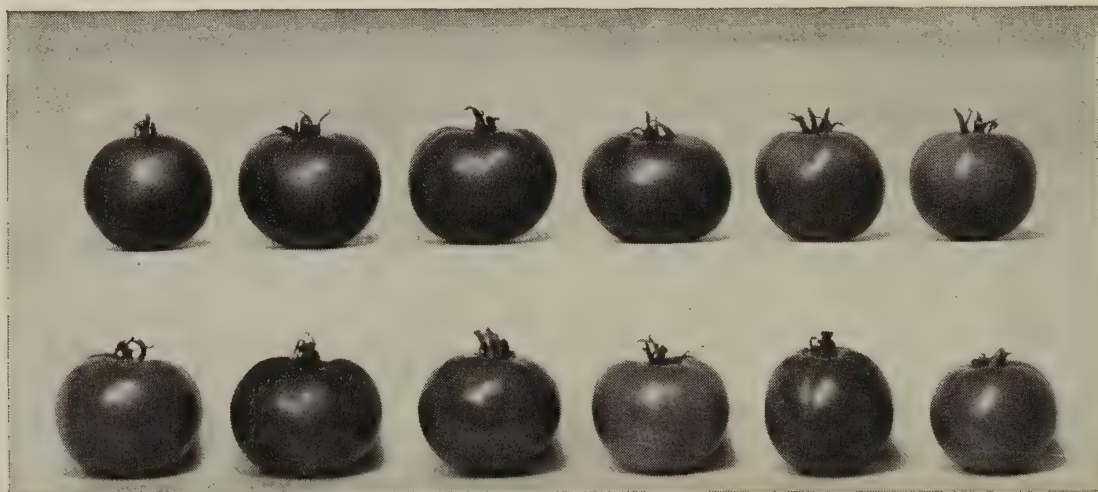
Blue Hubbard: 110 days. Large, round and pointed. Of fine flavor; a good keeper.

Butternut: 90 days. A straight-necked Cushaw type. Fruit 8"-10" long with small seed cavity in the large end. Rind creamy yellow; flesh of excellent table quality.

Golden Hubbard: 100 days. Orange-red exterior, with deep orange flesh.

Green Hubbard: 105 days. Standard winter sort. Fruits 12" x 9", pointed at ends.

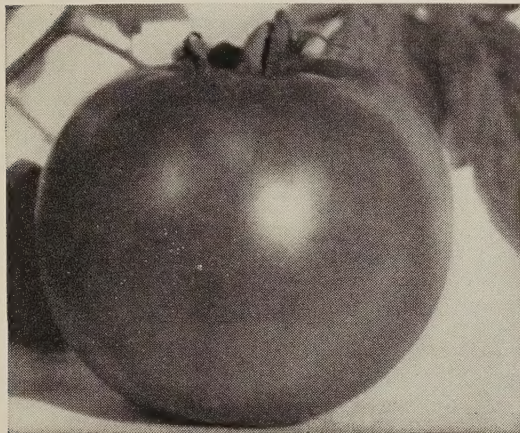
Table Queen: 85 days. Fruits about 4½" diameter, acorn-shaped but ribbed, dark green with yellowish orange flesh of pleasing flavor.



*Marglobe : Rutgers : Garden State : Baltimore : Jefferson : Longred
Pritchard : Clark's Early : Scarlet Dawn : Sioux : Valiant : Southland*

TOMATO

Sow in hotbeds or indoor flats using fresh soil. Keep the young plants free of insects and about 6 weeks later when danger of frost is past transplant to reasonably rich soil, setting the plants 3-4 ft. apart. Various methods of staking and training the vines are in use and the grower should adopt the one best suited to his circumstances.



Jefferson

Beefsteak (Red Ponderosa): 90 days. The Asgrow strain is wilt-resistant. Very large, flat, scarlet fruits.

Clark's Special Early (Bonny Best: John Baer): 72 days. Medium large fruits, globular, bright scarlet, smooth. Popular for shipping.

Earliana: 66 days. A first early, bright red, thick-flat tomato of medium size.

Garden State: 84 days. Partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and late blight; fruits flattened globe shape, thick-walled and mild flavored.

Golden Queen: 84 days. The standard yellow variety. Fruits flattish globe and solid.

Greater Baltimore: 82 days. Large, thick-flat, deep red, solid fruits. The Asgrow strain is earlier, more uniform, deeper and free from ridges and cracks.

Gulf State Market: 80 days. For Southern shippers. Globular, purplish pink, and thick-skinned.

Jefferson: 82 days. Our recent introduction for general use. Plant vigorous and prolific, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Fruits dark red, globe-shaped, relatively free from cracking.

June Pink (Pink Earliana): 69 days. Very early; flattened globe, medium size.

Longred: 75 days. Plant medium sized with many branches; leaves abundant. Fruits globular, solid and well colored.

Marglobe: 77 days. A popular variety for local or distant markets. Strong plants with heavy foliage; fruits medium large, nearly globular, smooth, solid, thick-walled, and scarlet.

Norton: 88 days. A wilt-resistant variety, similar to Stone, with large, flattened globe, deep red fruits.

Pearson: 85 days. A vigorous, self-topping type used in California for shipping and canning. Medium sized, scarlet, semi-globe fruits.

Ponderosa: 90 days. Large spreading vines with very big, flat, pink fruits, apt to crack but solid, sub-acid and of excellent flavor.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper): 76 days. A popular wilt-resistant, self-topping or self-pruning variety. Fruits of good size and solid; globular.

Rutgers: 86 days. An excellent main crop variety, now the most extensively planted and very widely adapted. Strong, prolific plants; large, bright red fruits of fine quality, near-globe shape, very attractive.

San Marzano: 80 days. Fruits rectangular, 3" x 1½", in clusters. The Asgrow strain is notably solid; deep red flesh with little juice.

Scarlet Dawn: 70 days. All-America Gold Medal, 1935. Vines medium, fairly open and very prolific. Fruits globular, smooth, thick-walled, bright scarlet, ripening well to the stems. An exceptionally attractive early variety.

Sioux: 70 days. Fruits globular, medium size, thick-walled and practically free from hard core. This variety possesses the uniform ripening factor.

Southland: 85 days. Plant vigorous with high resistance to disease. Fruits slightly flattened globe, well colored and free from puff. Introduced in 1948.

Stokesdale: 73 days. Fruits of near globe shape, smooth, of good size and fine red color. A prolific, widely adapted second early variety.

Stone: 86 days. Large, thick-flat, deep, smooth, scarlet fruits of fine quality.

Valiant: 70 days. Adapted to short-season areas and the early market. Fruits globe-shaped, bright scarlet.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots sow early in drills 12"-15" apart for hand cultivation; 24" apart for horse cultivation, and press the soil down firmly. Thin out when the plants have grown to about 1" high. Sow again in the summer for fall and winter use.

Amber Globe: 75 days. A stock feed variety or for table when young. Root globe-shaped, yellow with green shoulder; flesh yellowish-white.

Broccoli Rab (Italian Turnip): Grown for tops and tender flower shoots used as greens.

Cow Horn: 70 days. Root white, 9"-10" long. A good variety for table or stock.

Pomeranian White Globe: 75 days. Grown largely in the South. Root large, globe-shaped, slightly flattened, white, smooth and firm.

Purple Top Milan: 45 days. Very early. Strap-leaved, with flat root of fine quality.

Purple Top Strap Leaf: 45 days. Tops medium, upright, and compact. Root flat, purple-red above, white below; fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe: 55 days. For market garden, shipping or home. Large, dark green, cut-leaved tops. Root purple-red above, white below, with white, sweet, tender flesh.

Seven Top: Grown for greens and forage. Root tough and inedible.

Shogoin: Tops make excellent greens in 30 days; root is crisp and tender in 40 days. Root semi-globular, white inside and out.

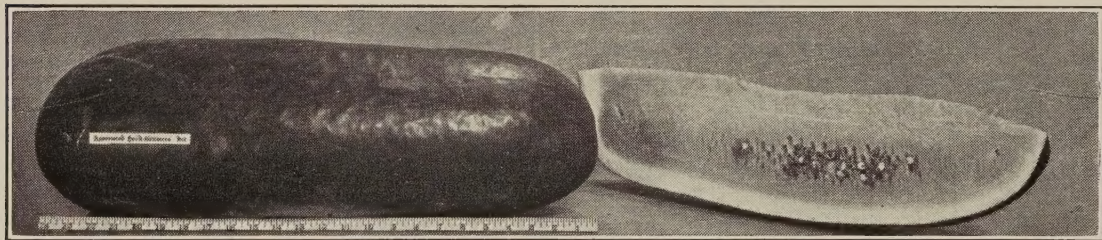
White Egg: 60 days. Medium, cut-leaved tops. White, egg-shaped roots 3" long.

White Flat Dutch: 45 days. An early Asgrow strain of this white variety.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top: 80 days. A yellow-fleshed sort, of fine flavor and excellent keeping quality for winter use.

WATERMELON

Watermelons are grown like cantaloupes but require more room. The best results are only to be expected from seed carefully selected by expert growers.



Blacklee: 95 days. Vines vigorous, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Fruits somewhat thicker and shorter than Tom Watson. Flesh bright red, of fine quality.

Cole's Early: 75 days. Grown in the Northeast. Medium sized, short, oval fruits; rind striped.

Congo (new): 90 days. Resistant to anthracnose. Medium long. Rind tough, dark with darker markings.

Dixie Queen: 85 days. More round than oval, 30-40 lb., light green with dark stripes. Crisp, sweet red flesh. A good shipper.

Early Kansas: 80 days. Early and prolific. Nearly round, light green. Flesh bright red.

Florida Giant (Cannonball): 95 days. Dark green globular shape, very large, about 40 lb. Deep red flesh. Now the most popular variety.

Kleckley's Sweet (Wondermelon): 85 days. The finest flavored long melon. Flesh deep red. Thin rind limits shipping. (Shown above.)

Klondike, Dark Green No. 3: 80 days. A leading variety in California. Oblong; very sweet.

Stone Mountain: 90 days. Widely known and deservedly popular. Very large round-oval and green, with scarlet flesh of exceptional quality.

Tom Watson: 95 days. A famous shipping variety with tough, elastic rind. Dark green, long and large, 40-50 lb., deep red, firm flesh.



The secret of a lovely lawn

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a home than smooth, rich green turf around it. You can enjoy this luxury by remembering that the grass plot is a garden in which you are growing many plants. If you were growing roses you would select your varieties with care and would give them proper soil, plant food and attention. With the same sort of treatment, grass will be similarly rewarding in its own way. Our part is to provide the proper kinds of grasses in well balanced proportions to suit the climate and soil of your area. We do this in the Asgrow lawn seed mixtures, of which Greenblade is the leader, and they are sold by local dealers. Our booklet *For Lovely Lawns* gives the necessary information on preparing a good seed bed and keeping the grass in healthy condition.

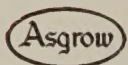
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